

& Morrill<sup>17</sup> Mr. Boutwell<sup>18</sup> Mass. Norris<sup>19</sup> New Hampshire—Niles<sup>20</sup> Cleveland<sup>21</sup> & Welles,<sup>22</sup> Con, Abijah Mann,<sup>23</sup> Preston King,<sup>24</sup> W. C. Bryant,<sup>25</sup> Van B. etc., etc., N. Y.

This party always made the slavery question subservient to the success of party—elected Chas. Sumner to Senate U. S. & Rantoul also, as an equivalent for the election of Boutwell as Gov'r. Turning out Branson to conciliate softs—

Pres't stung by the viper that he had warmed in his own bosom.  
3. If the Whig party would have consented to as loose an alliance as the democratic, it could readily assemble as large a convention from all quarters as that which met at Cin'ti—and bring all its old elements together. It would only be necessary to meet, and make up, and repeat or hear repeated, a creed which no one ever after expected to adhere to, and agree to vote for our candidate. It is said a democrat is the same in all parts of the Union. What Southern man confesses that he is the same sort of democrat with Martin Van Buren, or John A. Dix, or a hundred others at the North.

4. But we are now in a crisis, and a necessity for the Union of all Southern men, etc.—How did we get in this crisis? It did not exist at the end of Fillmore's administration—The democratic

<sup>17</sup> Justin Smith Morrill (1810-1898), of Vermont, merchant and farmer, Whig Member of Congress, 1885-1867, Republican United States Senator, 1867-1898, author of the tariff act of 1861 and the land grant act of 1862.

<sup>18</sup> George Sewell Boutwell (1818-1905), of Massachusetts, lawyer, state legislator, who after many defeats was Governor, 1851-1852, delegate to the Convention of 1853, delegate to the Peace Conference, 1861, commissioner of internal revenue, 1862-1863, Republican Member of Congress, 1863-1869, one of the managers in the Johnson impeachment trial, secretary of the treasury, 1869-1873. He held a number of offices and was president of the Anti-Imperialist League, 1898-1905.

<sup>19</sup> Moses Norris (1799-1855), of New Hampshire, a graduate of Dartmouth, lawyer, state legislator, Democratic Member of Congress 1843-1847, United States Senator, 1849-1855.

<sup>20</sup> John Milton Niles (1787-1856), of Connecticut, lawyer, editor, state legislator, United States Senator, 1835-1839, 1843-1849, Postmaster General, 1840-1841.

<sup>21</sup> Chauncey Fitch Cleveland (1799-1887), of Connecticut, teacher, lawyer, state legislator, Governor, 1842 and 1843, Democratic Member of Congress, 1849-1853, who became a Republican in 1856. He was a delegate to the Peace Conference in 1861.

<sup>22</sup> Gideon Welles (1802-1878), of Connecticut, a Democratic editor, who became a Republican on the slavery issue, and Secretary of the Navy, 1861-1869. He became a Democrat again on the issue of Reconstruction.

<sup>23</sup> Abijah Mann, Jr. (1793-1868), of New York, state legislator, Democratic Member of Congress, 1833-1837. He became a Republican in 1856.

<sup>24</sup> Preston King (1806-1865), of New York, a graduate of Union College, editor, lawyer, state legislator, Democratic Member of Congress, 1843-1847, 1849-1851, United States Senator, 1857-1863. He was influential in the nomination of Andrew Johnson and had much influence with him. He committed suicide.

<sup>25</sup> William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878), of New York, a native of Massachusetts, who, after a brief stay at Williams College, became a lawyer. He held many local minor offices, won a steadily increasing reputation as a poet, and became associate editor of the *New York Review* and editor of the *Evening Post*.